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ABSTRACT

The annual report of the New York Interdepartmental Committee on Indian Affairs which serves 8 Indian reservations within the state of New York documents the 1972-73 services of its various departments and presents the Chairman's report. The Department of Commerce reports that its new Minority Business Office is aggressively seeking Indian businessmen. Statistics relative to contract and reservation schools and financial expenditures for the 3,150 Indian reservation students constitutes the Education Department's report. The Health Department's report is extensive, providing specific information on 7 reservations. The Office of Planning Services, which provides technical assistance and coordination of economic development and cooperates with Regional Planning Boards, reports that it is directing concern toward urban Indian needs, and provides a list of New York urban Indian organizations. Expenditures for reservation roads and proposed improvements are reported by the Transportation Department. The Social Services Department reports on foster care, workshops on Indian identity and health care, conferences, educational planning, Federal programs, and public relations. The Chairman's report details current U. S. Census figures, State Federal Relations, Federal Aid, and legislation relative to Indian communities. (JC)

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MEMBERS - INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS - 1972-1973

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT	112 State Street, Albany Leo Burd, Senior Attorney
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT	50 Wolf Road, Albany Ronald P. Daly, Chief Bureau of Elementary School Supervision
HEALTH DEPARTMENT	845 Central Avenue, Albany Dr. Arthur G. Baker, Associate Commissioner Community Health Services
MENTAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT	44 Holland Avenue, Albany Ken Skrivanek, Associate Deputy for Planning (Mental Retardation)
OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES	488 Broadway, Albany Edward Lorraine, Associate Social Development Planner
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT	State Campus, Albany Francis P. Ryan, Director Municipal Public Works Bureau
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT	1450 Western Avenue, Albany Abe Lavine, Commissioner Elma Patterson Supervisor of Indian Services Wm. J. Donovan Building 125 Main Street Buffalo, New York
STATE POLICE, DIVISION OF	State Campus, Albany S. L. Mancini, Lieutenant R. D. Thoubboron, Lieutenant

CHAIRMAN: John R. Hathorn
Director of Indian Services

The purpose and function of this Committee is to render through the several State Departments and Agencies represented, various services to the eight Indian Reservations located within the boundaries of New York State.

Reports submitted by Committee members and other pertinent information related to Indian Affairs and services are as follows:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT - Leo Burd - Senior Attorney

The New York State Office of Minority Business Enterprize was established within the Commerce Department in June 1973. A part of the State OMBE's Program will be to aggressively seek out potential Indian businessmen and others to render all possible assistance for expansion of existing business and the establishment of new ones.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT - Ronald P. Daly, Chief - Bureau of Elementary School Supervision

STATE SERVICES RENDERED TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS BY THE

NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

1972-1973

The New York State Education Department provides for the education of Indian Children living on the nine reservations by contracting with fourteen public school districts and five Boards of Cooperative Educational Services. The Department also contracts with the LaFayette, Niagara-Wheatfield, and Salmon River Boards of Education for the operation of the three State-owned reservation schools.

Under the contracts, the Department pays all charges of Indian elementary and secondary students. These include transportation, tuition, and the costs of operating the three elementary reservation schools.

The Department also provides student aid grants to qualified reservation youth for attendance at approved post-secondary institutions.

Members of the Bureau of Elementary School Supervision have visited all contract districts this year.

Opportunities for Indian children to gain occupational skills are being improved by BOCES. The Department is now contracting with five such units.

The Department has assisted Indian high school graduates enrolled in approved post-secondary institutions since 1954. The growth of this program is indicated below:

1954-55	24 students	$ 8,400
1959-60	25 students	8,700
1964-65	40 students	28,000
1969-70	140 students	140,000
*1972-73	235 students	223,218

*Estimated for 1972-73

Indian students also attend out-of-State institutions for which no aid is granted by the Department.

Financial Data:

	1970-71	1971-72
Repairs to Reservation Schools	43,200	21,506
Tuition and Transportation	1,776,918	2,239,415
Post-secondary Training	165,250	169,856
Totals - Excluding State Aid	1,985,368	2,430,777

There are approximately 600 children enrolled in the Reservation Schools, 2,300 in contract schools and 250 in post-secondary institutions. The State is currently providing for 3,150 Indian students.

Harold G. Segerstrom, Chairman
Student Aid for Indian Youth Committee

HEALTH DEPARTMENT - Dr. Ralph E. Dwork, Associate Director,
Community Health Services

REPORT TO THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

HEALTH SERVICES FOR INDIANS RESIDING ON RESERVATIONS - 1972

For Indians residing on the reservations in the State, Community Health Services of the State Department of Health has continued to assume responsibility for the planning and coordination of public health services, including ambulatory medical care in the clinics.

The services provided in 1972 through the five clinics conducted on the reservations are summarized in the table below:

CLINIC SERVICES (1972)

RESERVATION	GENERAL MEDICAL CLINICS		CHILD HEALTH CLINICS	
	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance
Cattaraugus	48	1,175	51	1,407
Onondaga	48	1,489	12	170
St. Regis	102	5,658	*	
Tonawanda	96	1,694	12	675
Tuscarora	51	1,311	*	
TOTAL	345	11,327	75	2,252

* Included in general medical clinic admissions.

Medical clinics are conducted by physicians employed on a part-time basis, with salaries paid by the State Health Department. Nursing services and other supportive activities are provided by the staffs of county or district health departments in which the reservations are located. Total attendance at clinics in 1972 increased although the number of clinics decreased slightly.

In addition to the direct services provided in the clinics, the staff of the health departments serving these counties offers additional services to the Indian families at home and in other health department sponsored activities. There is apparently a very great need for dental clinics and for transportation. Attempts to implement these needs have been initiated. Services reported by health departments in behalf of specific reservations follow.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION

Attendance at both the adult and pediatric clinics increased in 1972. The medical clinic is held every Tuesday morning with Dr. Frederick Occhino as clinic physician. Dr. Occhino has been with the clinic since August 1972, when Dr. Cangelosi left after an unfortunate incident at the medical clinic. There were 48 sessions of the medical clinic with a total attendance of 1,175 visits. The average weekly attendance at the adult medical clinic is 24 people and is increasing. The attendance for 1972 shows an increase of 45 visits over the 1,130 visits for 1971. There were 98 more visits in 1972 than 1970 with its total attendance of 1,077.

The pediatric clinic is held every Thursday morning with Dr. Virginia Calkins as the clinic physician. There were 51 sessions of the pediatric clinic with a total attendance of 1,407 visits. Average weekly attendance at the pediatric clinic was 26 for 1972. The 1972 attendance figure shows a gain of 72 over the 1971 total of 1,335 and a gain of 139 visits over the 1970 total of 1,268 patients.

Children received 349 immunizations in 1972 compared with 313 in 1971 and 310 in 1970.

There are a variety of ailments treated at both the adult and pediatric clinics. Upper respiratory infections, with a total of 219 cases led the list of ailments for the year, followed by 77 cases of pharyngitis, 64 cases of otitis media, 59 cases of tonsillitis, 60 cases of bronchitis, and 24 cases of strep sore throat. Other ailments seen were diabetes mellitus, influenza, impetigo, cellulitis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

The pediatric clinic is devoted mostly to the sick child, but parents are encouraged to bring their infants and preschool children to the clinic for health guidance and routine immunizations.

Two itinerant chest clinics were held on the Reservation in 1972. The first one on May 3, 1972 had an attendance of 78, the second on September 18, 1972 had an attendance of 57. Transportation to and from the chest clinic was provided for patients through funds from a TB grant.

A vision and hearing clinic was held at the Saylor Building on the Cattaraugus Reservation on June 28, 1972. A total of 19 children attended. No defects were noted.

The Head Start Program was again in operation on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. Approximately 35 children registered for each session. Health services provided consist of a physical examination including height, weight, vision testing, blood pressure, urinalysis, and an examination by the clinic doctor. The clinic nurses are available for consultation on any health

problems encountered with this group. Some of the mothers accompanied the children for their Head Start physicals. All parents were notified of any health problems and advised of where to seek help for them. Among the conditions the doctor noted were dental caries, one elevated blood pressure, and enlarged tonsils.

The dental clinic operates once weekly. Appointments are made through the dentist, Dr. Galantowicz, who has expressed concern over the many broken appointments, as the need for dental care is great. The dental hygienist reported that on examination of the Head Start children, there were several with many dental caries.

A sodium fluoride dental clinic was held on the Reservation from July 3 through July 14, 1972. Sixty-nine children attended the clinic.

The health aide on the Reservation, Mrs. Roseine Mohawk, has been of help in securing appointments for the clinics by telling the people about the various health services offered during home visits. She has also helped in providing transportation for people to come to the Reservation clinics and also to E. J. Meyer clinics.

Miss Jarzembowski, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and Miss Downey attended a meeting on May 17, 1972 in regard to the Indian aide program. The health aide conducted a questionnaire survey on the health needs of the Indians on the Reservation. A preliminary report stated that the people wanted more frequent clinic services, an eye clinic, family planning clinic, and a prenatal clinic.

With the increasing attendance at the clinics and the increasing bedside load in the Hamburg nursing office, it will be difficult to cover these services without additional personnel.

Nursing visits are made to the patients on the Reservation on doctor's referral for care. The majority of the home visits are for health guidance, plus a minimal amount of bedside patients. There are several tuberculosis patients on the Reservation and, at present, one typhoid carrier. Several visits have been made this year to diabetic persons who have been recently placed on insulin. The majority of the Indian people are aware of the health services and do not hesitate to request help when in need.

There were several cases of infectious hepatitis reported on the Cattaraugus Indian Reservation this year. As several of the Head Start children were contacts of the diagnosed cases, it was decided to give gamma globulin to the Head Start children and close family contacts of the patients. A total of 98 people received gamma globulin at the Reservation clinics.

The physical facilities at the Reservation clinic have improved with the addition of three new desks and chairs.

State-paid personnel at the Reservation clinics include Dr. Frederick Occhino, Dr. Virginia Calkins, Mrs. Mary Dole, R.N., Mrs. Rosalyn Manning, and Mrs. Katherine Geil.

Mrs. Lucille Kirkpatrick, Public Health Nurse, is the nurse in charge of the Reservation clinics. She is assisted weekly at the medical clinics by one nurse from the Hamburg office and by three nurses weekly at the pediatric clinic. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was adopted as a member of the Seneca Nation this year in recognition of her many years' service at the Reservation clinics and also at the former Thomas Indian School Hospital. Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a conscientious worker who is keenly interested in the Indians and their welfare.

ONONDAGA RESERVATION

General nursing service includes visits by two nurses from the Home Care Team for acute patient care in the home and also home visits by a nurse from the Preventive Team for health guidance and preventive service.

Dr. Chavkin functioned as the clinician in charge of the monthly well child conferences. A total of 170 children was seen with an average attendance of 15 a month. Vitamins with fluoride have been provided as requested by the clinician, but not dispensed.

Family planning workers were present at seven clinic sessions. A family planning clinic was established in the summer of 1972 in Lafayette at the Presbyterian Church. Clinic attendance has been small and the hours will be changed in order to help this situation. The Indian population is seen in other clinics including the clinic at the Health Department and also at James Geddes.

The medical screening clinic hours have been changed to an earlier time at the request of the clinician and have been well accepted by the Indian population. The role of the interviewing nurse has been functioning well. Time has been allotted for this and teaching has been accepted. The role of the nurse with the clinician has also worked out well. A volunteer from the Reservation was obtained and approved by the Council of Chiefs as a clerical person with Health Department clerical backup. Unfortunately, the volunteer has not been consistent in attendance and has not given notification as to when she will be unable to attend. Clerical help is very important and efforts will be made to try to improve this situation.

Nursing procedures were developed in order to improve the quality of patient care and help the clinician more effectively.

New office equipment requested by Dr. McDermott has been received. Also, the installation of a new sink and insulation of existing pipes has been approved by New York State and should be accomplished soon. An additional telephone jack was put in the waiting room area, so the nurses will not be interrupted when interviewing. The clerical person will answer the telephone.

New outside handrails have been installed and efforts have been made to repair the front steps. Otherwise, the same poor environmental conditions exist at the N.Y.A. Building. The condition of the bathroom is generally deplorable. Fuel bills run high because of constant traffic in and out and doors being left open.

Written communication via nursing shuttles between the clinic nurses and Home Care Team has been established.

Dr. Kenneth McDermott, due to a severe injury to both legs, was incapacitated in late summer and early fall for several clinic sessions. Dr. Leonidas Chronis, Dr. William Mailloux and Dr. Henry Bartos took his place; however, due to the primitive sanitary facilities, none of them were willing to continue to provide service. One "nurse-run" clinic with telephone tie-in to Dr. McDermott was held. Dr. McDermott returned using a wheelchair, but was assisted in and out by the Indians and transportation was provided by the Health Department in a wheelchair van for some time until, due to rising costs, Dr. McDermott provided his own.

Nurses' office hours were held weekly from April through December. An attendance of 26 patients at 29 clinics indicated a lack of interest and because of this, service was discontinued. The hours were initiated as an effort to do some group teaching, especially for prenatal patients, but turned into a "first aid station".

With 24-hour notice in writing to Miss Byrnes, maintenance will arrange to transport patients to the appointment facility. Some transportation problems are that patients don't wait for rides; patients get other means of transportation; appointments are too early or too late in the day; and, patients may not understand how to contact maintenance for a ride home. Mrs. McCarthy, Coordinator at Upstate Medical Center, will see if clinic appointments can be made for earlier in the day and explain the problem to clinic nurses involved. Also, a list of simple instructions (who to contact after an appointment, etc.) will be given to patients and to each clinic.

One case of infectious hepatitis was diagnosed in a fourth grader in February. His family and two classmates were given gamma globulin.

There was an outbreak of scarlet fever on the Reservation in October with three children being positively diagnosed and three suspected. The families were referred to Community General Hospital Emergency Room, if without medical care. Dr. McDermott ordered Bicillin for all scarlet fever and household contacts and 12 throat cultures were taken at the medical screening clinic on all sore throats with or without rash. Bicillin, as prescribed by Dr. McDermott, was dispensed to the identified contacts.

Dr. McDermott, due to his accident, was not able to attend clinic, but was in touch with nurses via telephone.

Attempts at upgrading the general condition of the N.Y.A. Building will be continued. More attempts at group teaching will be made. Dr. McDermott has indicated a strong interest in this area and would be willing to conduct some. The State Health Department Regional Office has indicated an interest in a program on "Sanitary Privies".

Use of Indian mothers as volunteers at Well Child Conferences and medical screening clinic should be encouraged.

Dental services were provided by the Dental Bureau of the Onondaga County Health Department for residents of the Onondaga Indian Reservation. All children attending the school on the Reservation in Grades Kindergarten through 6 (approximately 174 children) were provided with the following services at the school dental health program: oral examinations of all children not under the care of a private dentist or clinic (approximately 128); topical applications of fluoride to the teeth of second and fifth graders (approximately 35); chairside education dealing with the specific dental needs of the patient; a series of classroom dental health lectures developed according to grade level; participation in the dental restorative clinic program by eligible children; and a strong referral program to assure that needed dental care is obtained, as well as a diversified referral program.

A public health dental hygienist was in attendance at some ten Child Health Conference sessions. Oral exams were given to some 102 children. Dental health education and proper dental referrals were given to the parents, as well as the children attending.

This summer a special clinic was provided on the Reservation for preschool children and seventh graders or 13-year olds. Some 80 children had their teeth cleaned, examined, and applications of topical fluoride. Referrals to services were made for those found in need of dental care. Dental health education was given both patients and parents.

On occasion, home visits are made to attend to specific dental problems which could not be handled in the school or clinic.

POOSPATUCK RESERVATION

There are 34 families (168 people) residing on the Poospatuck Reservation. Most of the people work and generally can afford to pa. their own physicians.

Nursing services were provided to two families who were visited on the Reservation on referral from prenatal clinic and the Department of Social Services. One mother was visited following the birth of her second child. The family was cooperative and eager to locate health services. They were referred to the child health clinic, pediatric clinic and family planning clinic. The second family was referred by the school due to a child's learning disability, probably related to poor eating and sleeping habits. The nurse did not make much progress as the family did not cooperate.

Several Poospatuck children were seen in Head Start clinics for examinations, blood tests and immunizations.

During the year a rodent survey was made with the permission of the Trustee of the Reservation. A total of 29 homes were surveyed. Three were found to have rat infestation on the exterior and seven were found to have improperly stored garbage. A rodent control program was set up at the three areas having rat infestation and reinspections were made. The premises were certified as rat free.

There is a need for health education on this Reservation also.

ST. REGIS RESERVATION

The staff of the Saranac Lake District Office continued its work on the St. Regis Indian Reservation during 1972. Starting in May, the Albany Regional Office assumed responsibility for the administrative supervision of the Reservation Medical Clinic.

The clinic nurse continued to work two days per week, assisting the clinical physician and making home visits. During 1972, there were 102 clinics with a total attendance of 5,658. She also made 115 home visits. In addition to his clinics, the physician had 53 office visits and 166 hospital visits relative to his work at the Reservation.

Franklin County public health nurses made 57 home visits on the Reservation during 1972. The District senior physical therapist made 15 visits during the year to residents of the Reservation.

The clinic nurse continued to take specimens for the pap smear program which was initiated during 1971. Four specimens were collected and the reports processed through the District Office.

The District Office clerical staff carried on functions relative to the preparation of purchase requests, processing vouchers, time sheets, etc., and doing other routine administrative work for the clinic.

The environmental health services staff of the District Office rendered routine services during 1972. However, the sanitation program funded and supervised by this department during 1971 proved to be an incentive to continued improvements on the Reservation. It has been reported that the Council purchased a well drilling rig and is now drilling additional wells in locations remote from existing drilled wells, thus providing water to an increased number of residents.

Following a number of inquiries and complaints about the existing clinical facilities and services, and extensive survey was made in November. This study revealed:

1. The desirability of a new site for the clinic.

2. The need for expansion of the nursing time available to residents of the Reservation.

3. The dire need for replacement and additional clinic and office equipment.

4. The lack of adequate clerical assistance in conjunction with clinical activities.

5. Order, inventory and control problems with drugs and medical supplies.

6. Inefficiencies in administrative procedures relating to clinical activities.

Additional funding to solve these problems was sought and granted. The clinic nurse will be placed on a full-time basis early in 1973. She will have full-time clerical assistance. This expansion in staffing will allow more time for health education, clinic management and preventive health services. All of the obsolete equipment at the clinic is being replaced and additional necessary items are being purchased. The Tribe offered space for the clinic at the Council House, in the addition now under construction. The clinic will be relocated there as soon as construction is completed, some time in the late spring of 1973.

Attempts have been made to improve the drug order procedures, the dispensing and control of drugs and medicines and to modify existing administrative procedures. Additional improvements are planned for 1973. A narcotic investigator from the Regional Office is working with clinic personnel in order to get the physician and clinic registered under the Controlled Substances Act.

Late in the year, questions were raised regarding some additional health problems of those living on the Reservation. The Department is now studying the feasibility of establishing a limited dental clinic on the Reservation and the possibility of utilizing a health guide to assist in the provision of medical services. Solutions are being sought to the problem of transporting Reservation residents to and from the clinic and other health facilities in the surrounding areas.

SHINNECOCK RESERVATION

There are approximately 250 year-round and 400 summer residents on the Reservation. There are plans for community development. Many of the members of the Tribe are employed in nearby Southampton and have their own physicians; those who do not, attend the Riverhead Health Center. Transportation is frequently a problem and health education has also been verbalized as a need.

Nursing services provided included 20 home visits by a physical therapist and public health nurse to one patient with cerebral vascular disease; attendance at Child Health Conferences by eight children for a total of 40 visits; attendance at prenatal clinics by two patients for a total of 15 visits; and, family planning clinic attendance by three patients for a total of six visits.

TONAWANDA RESERVATION

During the year, attendance and services have increased markedly. The need for better clinic space is made more evident by this increased use by the residents.

Other services given by the Genesee County Health Department have been:

1. Sixty-eight home visits by nursing staff.

2. Counseling services to drug and alcohol problems by the public health counselor from the Youthful Drug Abuse Treatment Program.

3. Guidance of health aides by the Commissioner of Health, Director of Nursing and Public Health Nurse.

4. Health education by Commissioner of Health on venereal disease, child poisoning, alcohol problems and Indian dietary problems.

TUSCARORA RESERVATION

The generalized program of public health nursing continued as in the past for residents of the Reservation. No specific problems were encountered, although the number of home visits (169) increased over previous years.

Post partum and newborn visits are made regularly and other visits as indicated.

No referrals are received from the medical clinic although contact is made frequently by a public health nurse or supervisor.

The one new service offered in 1972 is the Child Health Conference now scheduled for the fourth Thursday of each month. While this service seemed to be well received, attendance is low.

No change is contemplated in the immediate future, but continued effort will be made to encourage use of our services.

OFFICE OF PLANNING SERVICES - Edward K. Lorraine - Associate Social Development Planner

During the 1971-1972 year the Office of Planning Services joined the Committee by invitation. OPS is represented by Edward Lorraine, the coordinator of OPS's statewide Indian Needs Planning Project (N.Y.P.-239).

In keeping with its responsibility to assist other governments in the state and to encourage intergovernmental cooperation in planning, OPS renders the following types of Indian-related planning services: (1) provides U.S. Census information about reservations from its Minor Civil Division data file; (2) as the State's coordinating agency of Appalachian Regional Commission and of U.S. Economic Development Act planning, provides technical assistance and coordination for economic development. Recent examples include assisting the Seneca Nation of Indians, particularly regarding the Iroquoia recreation-tourism project at Seneca Overlook on the Seneca's Allegany Reservation; and similar assistance provided to the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation; and

(3) cooperates with Regional Planning Boards (where a region includes one or more reservation) to share information on planning activities regarding Indians and to encourage the Regional Boards to invite reservation leadership to participate in the regional planning process.

The agency's primary Indian-related effort at present is the Indian Needs Planning Project (N.Y.P-239), a $60,000 state-level and statewide "701" planning project jointly funded by the State and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This project seeks to identify needs and problems of Indians, both on and off reservations, and to recommend ways to meet identified needs, focusing especially on State government's role. This project is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1973.

The intent of the project is, as set forth in the Federal grant offer, "to strengthen State capability to identify and understand the needs of all Indians in the State, especially those off reservations, and to improve the delivery of State services... (and) to create an opportunity for the development of Indian leadership working in partnership with State officials during and subsequent to the study." Additionally, the planning under this project can serve as pre-application work for governmental effectuation programs to meet identified needs.

OPS has given tribes and reservations and urban Indian organizations the opportunity to work with OPS in the project either by consultant contract or by voluntary cooperation. For purposes of comparability all participants are asked to report on a common range of concerns, such as housing, health, social services, the elderly, and economic development, although there is flexibility within the scope of the project to emphasize areas of special concern.

In the urban Indian portion of the project the topics of concern are: (1) ascertaining the Indian view of the present reservation-orientation of the State's special services for Indians; (2) determining if urban Indian individuals and families as a result of being Indians face any unique problems while living in urban areas and in using general governmental services; and (3) asking urban Indian organizations if as organizations they have any special government assistance interests. OPS has identified and contacted 16 urban Indian organizations, which are listed elsewhere in this report. Many will submit reports to OPS, some under a formal consultant contract and others by voluntary cooperation.

Regarding the Reservation portion, OPS contacted the tribal leadership of each of the nine State-recognized Nations, Tribes or Bands, several of whom have entered into a consultant agreement to do planning work. Other tribes have signified some willingness to participate to differing degrees on an informal, voluntary basis. On one Reserve a pay-off from

this project is already evident -- the St. Regis Mohawks have begun housing rehabilitation under the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs Housing Improvement Program, based on the housing structure and household needs survey the Mohawks conducted as part of their N.Y.P-239 planning work.

OPS anticipates a number of possible uses or results from the project's findings: (1) legislative proposals with regard to service needs or service improvements; (2) Indian perceptions on present services now offered by State and Federal departments and agencies, information of likely interest to member agencies of the Interdepartmental Committee; and (3) an information base for the Indians to develop their own project and program capacity or to apply for and operate government programs to meet needs.

Under N.Y.P-239 Mr. Paul Fox prepared for OPS "A Brief History of the New York State Indians", research emphasizing colonial and reservation period history of the Iroquois Confederacy and its member nations. An appendix of source materials includes treaties with the Indians and maps describing land transactions and settlement areas as they changed over time.

Anticipated work of OPS on behalf of Indians in the Federal 1974 fiscal year (July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974) includes follow up to the findings of the N.Y.P-239 Planning Project, and an examination of housing programs and legislation to ascertain how reservations and their residents can make better use of housing programs and financing in meeting needs in this area.

URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE

Second Listing -- April 12, 1973
Edward Lorraine
New York State Office of Planning Services
488 Broadway, Albany, New York 12207

*Prime Contact Person and Mailing Address

NEW YORK CITY

Thunderbird American Indian Dancers:

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Telephone: (201) 944-8657

Secretary: (Mrs.) Toni Eagleshield
50 West 97th Street
New York, New York 10025
Telephone: (212) 361-1739

Treasurer: Mrs. Alvina Mofsie
323 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn, New York 11217
Telephone: (212) 855-2910

Organization meets every Tuesday evening at McBirney YMCA, 215 West 23d Street, New York, New York 10011. Can send mail to Thunderbirds c/o this address, or to Mr. Mofsie's home address.

The American Indian Cultural Workshop

*1165 Broadway, Room 206, New York, New York
Telephone: (212) 725-8465

One of the officers is: Mr. Gerald Crane
308 West 21st Street
New York, New York 10011
Telephone: (212) 242-2997 (home)

American Indian Community House, Inc.

*40 East 35th Street, New York, New York 10016
Telephone: (212) 532-4897, (212) 726-2169
(Non-profit tax exempt, chartered in New York State)

Officers:
President: Mr. Louis D. Bayhylle
Vice-Pres: Mr. Louis Mofsie
*Secretary: Mrs. Mifaunwy Shunatona Hines (mail c/o organizational address)
Treasurer: Miss Chy Pells

Indian League of the Americas (I.L.O.T.A.)

Regular Meeting Place: Swedish Football Club
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Brooklyn, New York 11220

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Vice-Pres: Mr. Benjamin Massey
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Chairman of Membership and on Executive Council

Mrs. Louise Deer (same address as Louis Deer)

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NEW PALTZ (MID-HUDSON REGION)

Association of Native Americans (ANA)

*Organization Address: Association of Native Americans
Mid-Hudson Region
P.O. Box 1100
New Paltz, New York 12561

ANA, Mid-Hudson Region, has just received incorporated status.
ANA, Mid-Hudson Region, also serves the New York City area.

ANA Officers 1973-1974

President:	Gerald A. Kitzmann
First Vice-President:	Roy Black
Second Vice-President:	Jack Preston
Treasurer:	Peter Fogden
Recording Secretary:	Virginia Clark
Corresponding Secretary:	Judi Brenner

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Publicity Chairman:	Jack Lyday
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NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Indian Culture Center

*Contact: Mrs. Alberta Lounsbury
623 Ferry Avenue
Niagara Falls, New York 14301
Telephone: (716) 284-2025

SYRACUSE

North American Indian Club of Syracuse, Inc. (incorporated)

Officers of organization include:

*President: Mrs. Anna Dyer
513 Seymour Street
Syracuse, New York 13204
Telephone: (315) 478-2737

Vice-President: Malcolm Harris
Treasurer: Loretta Harris
Secretary: Inez LaZore, 517 Fabius St., Syracuse, New York
Telephone: (315) 471-6084

Organization meets at the Vincent Community House, 514 Seymour Street, Syracuse, New York 13204.

*Mail should be sent c/o Mrs. Dyer at 513 Seymour Street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13204

ROCHESTER

American Indian Club of Rochester, Inc. (incorporated--in process of seeking not-for-profit tax-exempt status)

*President: Rodney L. Johnson
475 Oxford Street
Rochester, New York 14607
Telephone: (716) 473-2258 (Home)

Also: Reverend Robert L. Hill
23 Strathallan Park
Rochester, New York 14607
Telephone: (716) 271-4268 (Home)
(716) 325-7123 (Office)

No organization address. Use President Johnson's address.

Rochester Iroquois Youth Council (meets at Rochester YWCA)

*Contact Mrs. Rhea L. Parker
217 Inglewood Drive
Rochester, New York 14619
Telephone: (716) 235-7735 (Home)
(716) 546-2260, ext. 44 (Office--Rochester Public Library)

Also: Ms. Elaine Dewey (on YWCA Staff)
587 University Avenue (Home)
Rochester, New York 14607
Telephone: (716) 275-0495

O-Gis-To Club (not incorporated)

*Contact: Mrs. Melissa Miller
110 Rosedale Street
Rochester, New York 14620
Telephone: (716) 271-5071

BUFFALO

Indian Community Education Group (not incorporated--no organization address)

*Contact: Mr. Robert S. Dickens
434 Norwood Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14222
Telephone: (716) 882-2308 (Home--evenings)

Native Cultural Awareness Organization

*Organization address: Native Cultural Awareness Organization
Norton Union, Room 312
SUNY at Buffalo
Buffalo, New York
Telephone: (716) 831-4111 (call noon or afternoons)

*Contact: Mr. Barry White
at organization address and phone
or home telephone: (716) 532-5434

Native American Social Service

*Organization address: Native American Social Service
78 Virginia Street
Buffalo, New York 14201
Telephone: (716) 856-5711 (days)

*Contact: Miss Eileen Scott, Secretary
Native American Social Service
Telephone: (716) 883-0822 (Home)

Pine Tree Culture Center (Incorporated)

*Organization address: Pine Tree Culture Center
695 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, New York

*Contact: Mrs. Fleeta G. Hill
361 Busti, Apt. 35 (Home address)
Buffalo, New York 14201
Telephone: (716) 854-0110 (Office)
(716) 855-0058 (Home)

Indian Athletic Club

President: Mr. Kayo Pembleton
385 Dearborn
Buffalo, New York
(Unable to learn telephone number)

Indian Church of Buffalo

Indian Church of Buffalo
316 Brackenridge Street
Buffalo, New York 14213
Reverend Groat
Telephone: (716) 882-0621

North American Indian Club of Buffalo

*Organizational address: North American Indian Club of Buffalo
P. O. Box 590
Ellicott Station
Buffalo, New York 14205

President: Mr. Frank Hill
485 Connecticut Street
Buffalo, New York

Buffalo North American Indian Culture Center (seeking incorporation as not-for-profit organization)

Organization address: 111 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, New York 14201

(Also meet at: 279 Rhode Island Street
Buffalo, New York ... a church)

*Contacts: Mr. Donald Scott (an officer)
19 Tenth Street (Home address)
Buffalo, New York 14201
Telephone: (716) 856-9108/9106 (Office)
(716) 853-2029 (Home)

*Mrs. Geraldine Mesmo
Acting Corresponding Secretary of Buffalo North American Indian Culture Center
38 Cottage Street (Home)
Buffalo, New York 14201
Telephone: (716) 884-1763 (after 3 P.M.)

STATEWIDE ORGANIZATIONS

New York Iroquois Conference (seeking incorporation)

*Organizational address: New York Iroquois Conference
P.O. Box 280
Ellicott Station
Buffalo, New York 14205

Officers--Chairperson: Mrs. Trudy Parker
12 Amy Drive (Home)
Tonawanda, New York 14150
Telephone: (716) 693-8551 (after 4 P.M.)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Phillip Tarbell (Albany)
Secretary: Mrs. Elma Patterson (Buffalo)
Treasurer: Mr. John Cook (R.F.D. Hogansburg)

Transportation Department - Francis P. Ryan, Director
Municipal Public Works Bureau

All highways on the State system are the responsibility of the N.Y.S. Department of Transportation. Those State Highways crossing Indian Reservation lands are included in this category, and the maintenance and repair of these highways are included in this Department's Annual Maintenance Program.

Other roads within the boundaries of the various Reservations are designated as "Indian Reservation Roads" and are maintained by the Highway Maintenance Subdivision of the Department.

The six Regional Offices of the Department of Transportation having jurisdiction and responsibility for Indian Reservation Roads in their respective regions are as follows:

Region 3, 333 E. Washington St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13201	- 15.15	miles
Region 4, 1530 Jefferson Road, Rochester, N.Y. 14623	- 22.32	"
Region 5, 125 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14203	- 94.30	"
Region 6, 30 West Main Street, Hornell, N.Y. 14843	- 1.72	"
Region 7, 317 Washington St., Watertown, N.Y. 13601	- 25.39	"
Region 10, 325 W. Main St., Babylon, N.Y. 11702	- 8.58	"
Total Mileage	167.46	

Approximately $100,000.00 was spent from Capital Construction Funds during the fiscal year 1972 on Indian Reservation Roads for road improvement. For the most part, this entailed armor coat and shoulder widening.

The proposed Indian Reservation Road Improvement Program for the fiscal year 1973-74 is as follows:

Region	Reservation	Road Name	Mi.	Proposed Work	Est. Cost
3	Onondaga	Hemlock Road	0.75	Resurface	$23,000
5	Allegany	Old Rt. 219	0.75	Surface Treatment	
		Chipmunk Rd.	1.20	" "	
		Sawmill Run Rd.	1.89	" "	
		Bucktooth Run Rd.	0.98	" "	
		Breeds Run Rd.	0.82	" "	16,000
		Old Rt. 17-Salamanca	1.18	" "	
		North Bank Perimeter Rd.	4.07	" "	
		Cotton Rd.	1.58	" "	
		Bunker Hill Rd.	1.25	" "	
		Old Rt. 219	0.50	Armor Coat	4,500

5 (Con't)	Cattaraugus	Various	8.00	Surface Treatment	10,400
	Tuscarora	Green Rd.	1.20	Widen & Resurface	21,100
7	St. Regis	Connors Rd.	0.33	Armor Coat	
		Jock Rd.	0.40	" "	
		Thompson Rd.	0.25	" "	
		Cook Rd.	1.10	" "	25,000
		Tony Barnes Rd.	0.40	Graveled	
		Gordon Ransom Rd.	0.20	"	
		Erin Oakes Rd.	0.45	"	
		Rudy Hart Rd.	0.30	"	
				TOTAL	$100,000

Department policy mandates that the Highway Maintenance Subdivision provide the same quality of services for Indian Reservation Roads as that provided for other parts of the State highway system within the scope of funds available.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT - Abe Lavine - Commissioner

SERVICES TO INDIANS

SOCIAL SERVICES - BUREAU OF INDIAN SERVICES

A great amount of time and effort is given to helping people with direct services, all of which are of a confidential nature.

The concept of Area Offices for the New York State Department of Social Services eliminated in 1973. However, we are pleased to report that the Bureau of Indian Services continues to remain in Buffalo and is staffed by Mrs. Elma Patterson, Supervisor of Indian Services and Mrs. Coppola, Secretary.

Foster Care

The Bureau of Indian Services, the New York Iroquois Conference, Inc. and the Seneca Nation Community Action Agency Advisory Board, in cooperation with the Erie County Department of Social Services, joined together to sponsor the 2nd Annual Picnic for Indian children in the Foster Care Program of Childrens' Services, Erie County Department of Social Services.

The picnic was held at the Saylor Community Center on the Cattaraugus Reservation. Thirty-five children attended and enjoyed a day of getting acquainted, good food, and strengthening of their Indian identity. The latter through the stirring program of Seneca songs and dances presented by the Seneca Indian Historical Society Junior Dance Group. The children were brought to the picnic either by their Caseworkers or Apprentice Aides.

We are hoping to institute a similar kind of program across the State.

The Foster Care Program of Native American children has become a national Indian concern. The Supervisor of Indian Services attended the "National Conference on Foster Care of American Indian Youth" at Sioux City, Iowa in March. The Conference was sponsored by the Association of American Indian Social Workers. The recommendations of this Conference focused mainly on the need for Indian foster homes in which the criteria should be based on what Indians deem to be "a good Indian foster family"; and the need for Indian identity. It is interesting to note that some tribes are passing laws in which Indian children cannot be removed from the reservation without tribal approval. New York State was one of the few states already concerned and involved in this aspect of child care.

Niagara County Department of Social Services

Niagara County continues to be a leader in providing services to the Indian tribe within its jurisdiction. This past year they have made some major and minor home repairs and have drilled wells. All of this has been done on an individual basis.

Franklin County Department of Social Services

This past year plans were formulated with the St. Regis Mohawks, Franklin County and the State Department of Social Services to begin to think and plan for a demonstration project in which the Mohawk Tribe would be responsible for determining and providing all services currently being provided by Franklin County Department of Social Services.

All of the Commissioners of those counties who provide social services to the Indian tribes within their jurisdiction were most cooperative in inviting a representative from the tribe to serve on their local Advisory Councils; informing us of the scope of services provided to the reservations and by whom, giving us statistics regarding the quantity and quality of child care services and cooperating in helping us to improve the delivery of services to Native people.

The Supervisor of Indian Services was appointed to a three year term on the Board of the New York State Welfare Conference. This appointment affords a greater in-put of Native American concerns into the programs of the various state-wide social agencies who belong to this organization.

Educational Services

Many students were helped at home and in the office to complete their educational plans. The parents were present.

The services most generally given included counselling, completion of forms (college applications and financial aids), writing letters of reference, and direct contact with Admissions and/or Financial personnel of the colleges. The parents were always interested in learning about the social and academic expectations of college life.

This office also processed the applications and made recommendations for the Iroquois students who wished to attend the boarding schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We cooperate and work together with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the New York State Department of Education, Seneca Nation Educational Foundation, various tribal education committees, colleges and universities and other institutions all involved in recruiting and assisting young Native people in higher education.

Health

A Workshop on Indian Health was held at the State University of New York at Buffalo in January 1973. This workshop was sponsored by the New York State Department of Indian Services, Seneca Nation Community Action Agency, the Indian Health Aide Program of the New York State Department of Health and the Survey Research Center of the State University at Buffalo. The purpose of this workshop was to bring the health concerns of New York Iroquois people to the attention of those Federal and State agencies that make decisions for health services. The four major problems in health seem to be transportation, a need for improved medical clinic facilities and services, need for dental clinics, and need for nursing homes.

The resulting action of this workshop was to point out the need for Indian communities to get it together and bring health needs to the attention of the health personnel.

The Supervisor of Indian Services participated in the dedication of the beautiful new and modern clinic built through the efforts of the Mohawk Nation and the New York State Department of Health.

Consultation continues to be given to the New York State Health Department in regard to the clinics on various Indian reservations.

Federal Programs

Revenue Sharing

Several Indian Nations accepted the revenue sharing monies, and put them to good use in improving community buildings. The Tonawanda Band of Senecas used their monies to purchase a vehicle for use by the Indian Health Aide and the tribe in transporting the aged and infirm to needed services.

Public Law 92-318 - Indian Education Act - Title IV

Our office provided the setting for a meeting between the representative from Health, Education and Welfare and interested Indian people from the reservations and urban areas in Western New York.

Proposals submitted by the following Indian groups were approved: The Buffalo North American Culture Center, the Seneca Nation Education Committee, and the Association of Native Americans (Mid-Hudson Region).

The following schools were granted funds for Indian programs: Niagara-Wheatfield Central School (Tuscarora); Akron Central School (Tonawanda Band of Senecas); LaFayette Central School (Onondaga); Stockbridge Valley Central School (Oneida); Salmon River Center School (Mohawk); Southampton Public Schools (Shinnecock).

The following colleges were given grants for teacher training programs: State University College at Fredonia; State University College at Oswego; St. Lawrence University.

Indian Elementary & Secondary School Assistance Act

The Buffalo public school system received a grant from the U. S. Office of Education for American Indian cultural efforts. The application sought money for teacher in-service training, curriculum guides on Indian culture, hiring of community aides and a mobile display unit.

The grant represents about one-third of the funds sought in an application under the Indian Elementary & Secondary School Assistance Act. The school system reports there are 527 American Indian youths enrolled in Buffalo Schools.

Public Relations

A great deal of time is spent in the field of public relations. It is increasingly apparent that there continues to be a definite need for clarifying the role of New York State and its relation to the Native people.

There is a tremendous interest in wanting to understand more about the varied tribal customs and traditions, arts and crafts, languages and other cultural aspects that affect the lives of the Native people of New York State.

Many schools, colleges and universities have instituted Indian programs and consequently there is increased need for Indian Consultants.

Interviews are granted to students who are interested in writing papers and learning more about the American Indian. It is rewarding to note that these students are interested in the historical prospectives and the current problems as well as the goals and aspirations of our Native people.

The New York Iroquois Conference, Inc. (NY IC, Inc.)

The NY IC, Inc. became an incorporated body under the able leadership of Mrs. Ashur (Trudy) Parker, Chairperson of the group.

The 1973 Conference is scheduled to be held on the campus of the State University College at Cortland. Chief Ray Elm, Oneida has been selected Chairman of the 4th Annual Conference.

The Iroquois Conference can now become a vehicle for change. We can channel our efforts toward problem solving for Iroquois needs. Hopefully, we can begin to work on the concept of an Iroquois College which will be fully accredited and staffed by Native Americans.

The Governor's Inter-State Indian Council (GIIC)

The Supervisor of Indian Services continues to represent Governor Rockefeller in New York State on the Board of Directors for the GIIC. This Conference concerns itself mainly with State relationships to Indian tribes and the Federal Government.

The Association of American Indian Social Workers (AAISW)

The AAISW received a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for a "National American Indian Planning Project". This project was designed to determine the needs and select priorities for national funding of social and rehabilitation programs.

Mr. John Mackey, Director of the National American Indian Planning Project and his staff met with representatives from all of the New York tribes in Buffalo on March 30. All of the tribes were represented at this meeting.

Americans for Indians Opportunity (AIO)

Mrs. LaDonna Harris, Executive Director of AIO and Chairman of the Board of Directors continues to be interested in the Native Americans of New York State, and invited the Supervisor of Indian Services and Mrs. Trudy Parker, Chairperson of NY IC, Inc. to attend a national conference on "Justice and the Native American - Now Is The Time".

This Conference was held in Norman, Oklahoma. The Conference was filmed in its entirety and when edited will become a documentary film that will be used in training and sensitizing law enforcement officers to the cultural differences of Native Americans.

The New York State Task Force on Alcohol Problems

The Supervisor of Indian Services was appointed by Governor Rockefeller to serve on the New York State Task Force on Alcohol Problems. This project is still in the fact-gathering stages and recommendations will be forthcoming.

Other Related Services

A number of individuals were helped with employment plans. Letters were written to various businesses and industries regarding plans for equal opportunity employment, and letters of reference were written.

We are interested in developing a summer recruitment program for college students.

Respectfully submitted,

Elma Patterson
Supervisor of Indian Services

STATE CHARGES
Indians on Reservations
Total Expenditures - by District & Program
1972

District	AD	HR	OAA	ADC	AB	MA	Adult Inst. Care	Child Welfare	Total
Cattaraugus-Alleg. Res.	$ 12,812	$ 6,065	$ 8,942	$ 16,179	$ 181	$ 38,596	$ 2,052	$ 10,726	$ 95,553
Erie - Catt. Res.	10,514	30,676	11,208	157,406	509	83,476	4,177	49,425	347,391
Genesee - Ton. Res.	2,773	4,381	3,261	19,473	0	16,114	0	2,040	48,042
Niagara - Tus. Res.	10,608	17,377	13,536	81,468	0	9,362	0	71	132,422
Onondaga - Onon. Res.	19,219	57,576	15,152	96,540	0	17,112	0	56,304	261,903
Franklin-St. Regis, Res.	22,946	16,262	24,671	82,185	59	108,194	0	0	254,317
Suffolk - Shin. & Poosp.	8,158	10,486	5,945	38,365	2,055	16,798	0	7,419	89,226
TOTALS	$ 87,030	$142,823	$ 82,715	$ 491,616	$2,804	$ 289,652	$ 6,229	$ 125,985	$1,228,854

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

During the past year Mr. Edward Lorraine, Associate Social Development Planner, for the Office of Planning Services has been appointed to serve on the Interdepartmental Committee. He replaces Mr. Ross Petersen who has retired for reasons of health.

Additional reports and information have been received which were not included in the individual Committee material. They are presented herewith:

Report of the New York State Assembly Subcommittee on Indian Affairs

Leonard Bersani, Chairman
James Hurley
Benjamin Roosa, Jr.
Fernando DiMaggio-Assembly Staff

During the past year, the Indian people in New York State (and throughout the country) have moved closer to achieving their goals of greater self-determination. The Indian community has organized groups to apply for Federal funds to improve the education of Indian children, to plan and assist in the construction of health facilities, and to conduct surveys of housing, tribal membership, and tribal operations.

The Assembly Subcommittee on Indian Affairs has served to assist the Indian by researching problems encountered by individuals and organizations and by expediting the State's administration of Indian services.

State-Federal Relations

Rapport between the State and Federal government is particularly important in Indian affairs. The United States Bureau of Indian Affairs has only recently determined that Indians residing in New York State are now eligible for many Federal services and monies formerly unavailable to them.

The Subcommittee sought to improve State-Federal relations through a meeting held in August 1972, at the Syracuse State Fair between Federal and State officials and Northeastern tribes. The meeting afforded the Indian community the first opportunity in recent history to meet jointly with Federal and State governments to discuss problems.

Representatives of the President's National Council on Indian Opportunity and the Bureau of Indian Affairs discussed pending Federal legislation affecting Indians and sought to clarify provisions of Federal housing programs for Indians. The meeting also helped to explain to the Indian people the jurisdictions of the Federal and State governments and the proper level to which to direct their problems.

Federal Aid

The Subcommittee has played an active part in encouraging New York State and its Indian people to apply for contractual funds to improve Indian education under the Johnson-O'Malley Act of 1934. It provides funds to a State educational agency, Indian tribe, or educational incorporated organization for contracting for special services needed for Indian children.

In October 1972, Chairman Bersani requested that the State Education Department make application for Johnson-O'Malley funds to provide needed services not provided by New York State for Indian children.

In March 1973, a meeting was conducted by the Education Department to discuss program funding and content with representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs who administer the Johnson-O'Malley Act. Following the meeting, the Education Department formulated a program plan in cooperation with local school officials and parents of Indian children. Two tribes, the Tonawanda Seneca and the Oneida, elected to contract for funds through the Education Department.

The Subcommittee has assisted other Indian tribes who desire to apply for Johnson-O'Malley funds directly or through an incorporated organization created to educate Indian children. It requested a legal interpretation of the State Education Law to determine whether a local school district is permitted to contract directly with an Indian tribe or organization without approval of the Education Department. The Education Department counsel stated that Federal statute supersedes State statute in this case, and that such contractual arrangements are permissible. Johnson-O'Malley applications will soon be submitted and funds will be available for September 1974.

On October 20, 1972, President Nixon signed into law the "State and Local Financial Assistance Act of 1972." The Act, better known as "revenue sharing" returns to localities a portion of Federal tax revenues to be used as localities choose, within broad guidelines. Indian tribes and Alaskan native villages are eligible for revenue sharing, receiving a percentage of the funds allocated to all municipalities in the country where a reservation is located. The amount equals the percentage a tribe's reservation population is of total county population. For example, a tribe with a reservation population of one percent of a county's population will receive one percent of the total funds allotted all municipalities in the county. The Subcommittee notified each tribe of its eligibility for revenue sharing and sought to answer any questions. In one case, the Department of the Treasury ruled that in order for a tribe to have a "recognized governing body which performs substantial governmental functions," as required by the revenue sharing statute, the tribe must own land. The Cayuga tribe, which does not commonly own any land is, therefore, ineligible under the Act.

New York State tribes were late in receiving the first revenue sharing checks issued in December 1972, since the Federal government withheld monies to Indians until complete data on tribal identity and reservation population could be obtained. With the assistance of the Director of Indian Services, the Subcommittee provided the Office of Revenue Sharing, United State Department of the Treasury, with tribal population data and offered suggestions on solving problems causing the delay in payments.

In February 1973, eight tribes in the State received a total of $137,062 for calendar 1972. Subsequent payments are being made quarterly.

Subcommittee Legislation

The Subcommittee continued to seek direct Indian input in solving problems affecting the Indian community. It requested the opportunity to meet with each tribe in a public meeting on the reservation at a time which would permit maximum tribal participation. Four tribes invited the Subcommittee to conduct a public hearing on their reservations to discuss the problems facing their people. The hearing schedule was as follows:

Date	Tribe	Meeting Place
September 25, 1972	Tonawanda Seneca	Tonawanda Reservation
January 9, 1973	Cayuga	Versailles, New York
January 10, 1973	Seneca Nation	Cattaraugus Reservation
January 11, 1973	Seneca Nation	Allegany Reservation
January 17, 1973	St. Regis Mohawk	St. Regis Reservation

Following the hearings, the Subcommittee investigated the problems raised, and were appropriate, drafted legislation. Nine bills were introduced by the Subcommittee during the 1972 legislative session. Copies of Subcommittee bills were sent to officials of each tribe and interested individuals, and suggestions to improve the bills were welcomed.

On April 24, 1973, all tribes were invited to Syracuse to discuss the action they wanted the Subcommittee to take on the legislation it had introduced and amended. The tribes resolved that only a Grand Council of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy can render an opinion on proposed legislation.

Subsequently, a Grand Council meeting was set up for May 1973, on the Onondaga Reservation and the Subcommittee was invited. Designated spokesmen from the tribes in attendance provided the Subcommittee members and staff with an explanation of the sixteenth century "Two Row" wampum commemorating an agreement between the Dutch and Six Nations of the Iroquois recognizing each other's government as autonomous. The spokesmen further explained the treaties enacted between the Six Nations and the United States government in the late eighteenth century.

The Grand Council resolved that it could not endorse the Subcommittee's legislation since this would violate its longstanding agreement not to interfere in the government of the non-Indian. The Grand Council, however, also resolved that the Subcommittee should pass legislation that would fulfill unmet treaty obligations.

Chairman Bersani had stated from the outset of his tenure that the Subcommittee would not seek passage of legislation that was not supported by the Indian people. Abiding by that commitment, only the bills that affected individual tribes and had their support, and bills that would uphold treaty obligations were actively supported. Other bills introduced by the Subcommittee were recommitted. The following table shows the disposition of all bills introduced in the 1973 legislative session affecting Indians.

ACTION IN THE 1973 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

ON BILLS AFFECTING THE INDIAN COMMUNITY

BILL NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	ACTION
A.1214-A* (Print S 20003)	Amends Education law, to permit attendance of Indian students at any accredited post-secondary institution within New York State	Recommitted to Assembly Rules Committee
A.2339* (S 191)	Amends Education and Indian law, to reduce minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years	Died in Assembly Judiciary Committee
A.4020 (Print S 20005-A)	Amends Highway law, to authorize the Seneca Nation to exchange Allegany reservation land for construction of Route 17, and to empower State to acquire land acceptable to Seneca Nation for exchange	Chapter 962, Laws of 1973
A.4972 (S 3551)	Amends Indian and Public Authorities laws, to permit free passage on the New York State Thruway by members of Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy and the Shinnecock and Poospatuck tribes	Died in Assembly Corporations, Authorities and Commissions Committee

*Not sponsored by the Subcommittee

BILL NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	ACTION
A.5787-A	Amends Environmental Conservation law, to permit enrolled members of Seneca Nation and others to hunt, fish and trap upon Seneca reservation subject to rules established by the Seneca Council	Recommitted to Assembly Rules Committee
A.5997-A	Amends Indian and Education law, to establish State museum as regulating agency for excavation of Indian burial sites, subject to Indian review	Recommitted to Assembly
A.6085 (S 4528)	Amends Indian law, to provide each nation, tribe or band of Indians with a free amended copy of the State Indian law	Vetoed by the Governor, Veto Message #106
A.6086 (S 4529)	Amends Indian law, to create a State Commission on Indian Affairs to identify needs of Indian population, evaluate services provided Indians and recommend legislative changes	Died in Assembly Ways and Means Committee
A.6328 (S 4556)	Amends State Constitution, to provide that no Indian reservation shall be taken wholly or partly by the State by eminent domain proceedings	Died in Assembly Judiciary Committee
A.6525-A	Amends Education law, to make tribally enrolled, non-reservation Indians and their children eligible for education aid for attending State University colleges and teachers colleges	Passed the Assembly but died in the Senate Finance Committee

BILL NUMBER	SUBJECT MATTER	ACTION
A.8019	Amends Tax law, to exempt purchases made by the tribal councils of the Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, St. Regis Mohawk, Seneca, Tuscarora, Shinnecock, and Poospatuck from State sales and use tax, and amusement charge	Died in Assembly Ways and Means Committee

Chris Niebur, Office of Planning Services offers additional statistics on the New York State Indian population:

The 1970 Census records an increase in the American Indian population throughout the United States. This remains true in New York State where their population increased from 16,491 in 1960 to 28,355 in 1970. In 1970, 5,531 or 19.5% of the population lived on reservations and 9,930 or 35.0% in the City of New York. The only other published statistics is the sex of the Indians recorded by the 1970 Census:

	Total	Female	Female Percent
New York State	28,355	15,132	53.3
New York City	9,930	5,577	56.2

There has been a steady increase in the Indian population since 1920.

Census Indian	Total	Females	Female Percent
1900	5,257	2,554	48.5
1910	6,046	2,971	49.1
1920	5,503	2,687	48.8
1930	6,973	3,389	48.6
1940	8,651	4,164	45.4
1950	10,640	4,831	52.6
1960	16,491	8,385	53.3

At this point we can't tell whether the increase in population is due to longevity, to greater red awareness, thus, causing Indians to identify themselves to the Census takers.

Also, Indians are living near reservations but not on them so that they can have the benefits of tribal enrollment and New York State citizenship. There are five communities in the State with more than 2% Indian population according to the 1970 Census.

Bombay (T)	8.3
South Valley (T)	3.0
Perrysberg (T)	3.0
Salamanca (C)	2.2
Brant (T)	2.0

Within the past year William Seneca, former President of the Seneca Nation of Indians, was appointed to work with a newly established BIA Office in New York State. His report to this Office is as follows:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Office at 700 E. Water Street, Syracuse, New York was officially opened in February of 1973. The Bureau's role here in New York State will be to provide increased liaison with New York State Iroquois Nations, State and Federal agencies and help to insure that the Indians people receive all benefits available to them. It will also foster coordination between State and Federal agencies, serve as an Indian advocate and perform other services which will eliminate barriers to the Indians receiving State and Federal assistance. The Bureau will not duplicate services provided by the State of New York or provided by other Federal agencies. Where services are not or cannot be provided by these agencies, the Bureau will then consider supplemental services.

Again, due to a large number of inquiries concerning our Indian population the tribal enrollment figures for 1972 are as follows:

Seneca Nation	4645
Tonawanda Band of Senecas	850
Oneidas	469
Mohawks	2268
Cayugas	364
Onondagas	1349
Tuscaroras	647
Shinnecocks	250
Poospatucks	168
TOTAL	11,010

In summation it seems evident that most of the Indian Reservations of New York State are improving in a number of areas. Federal funding now includes, revenue sharing, money for tribal operations, Health, Education and Welfare grants to meet special education needs, Emergency Employment Act programs, a Housing Improvement program and many others. All of these supplement ever-increasing state services and give our New York Indians a range and choice of programs not duplicated elsewhere.

As Chairman of this Committee and Director of Indian Services, I would like to thank the Committee members, co-worker Elma Patterson and innumerable other persons who assisted this Office in the administration of Indian affairs during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

John R. Hathorn
Chairman

INDIAN RESERVATION LEADERS AND OFFICIALS

CAYUGA

Nation of Indians
P.O. Box 11
Versailles, New York 14168

ONEIDA

President Jacob Thompson
R.D. #2, West Road
Oneida, New York

ONONDAGA

Chief Leon Shenandoah
Chief Irving Powless, Jr.
Onondaga Reservation
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Secretary: Mrs. Loretta Bell

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Clerk: Miss Winifred Kettle

Treasurer: Phoebe Crouse

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Secretary: Walter Wise, Jr.

ST. REGIS MOHAWK

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Chief John Bigtree, Jr.
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